

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE SAINT ADELAIDE
CATHOLIC CHURCH PROJECT,
CAMPO, CALIFORNIA
(MUP 04-056, ER 04-21-004)**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
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Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA
Kimberly D. Lauko, BA

March 2006



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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

Sites: CA-SDI-17669 (P-37-026988)

USGS Quadrangle: Campo Quadrangle 7.5"

Area: 5.13 Acres

Key Words: County of San Diego, Campo, Positive Survey, Camp Lockett, Historic, CA-SDI-17669 (P-37-026988).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABSTRACT	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Description	1
B. Project Personnel	1
C. Structure of the Report	4
II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING	5
A. Natural Setting	5
B. Cultural Setting	6
C. Prior Research	11
III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS	17
A. Survey Research Design	17
B. Survey Methods	17
IV. SURVEY RESULTS	18
A. Feature A	18
B. Feature B	18
C. Feature C	25
D. Feature D	25
E. Feature E	25
F. Feature F	28
G. Feature G	28
H. Feature H	28
V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
A. Evaluation Criteria	30
B. Significance	33
C. Recommendations	33
VI. REFERENCES	36

APPENDICES

- A. Resumes of Principal Personnel
- B. Records Search Confirmations
- C. Site Form (Confidential)
- D. Confidential Figure (Confidential)

LIST OF FIGURES

Number	Title	Page
1	Regional Location Map	2
2	Project Location	3
3	Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources (Confidential)	19
4	Archaeological Features Within the Project Area (Confidential)	20
5	Feature A Photograph	21
6	1953 Aerial Photograph Showing the Project Area (Confidential)	22
7	Camp Lockett Calvary Structures and Historic District Boundaries (Confidential)	23
8	Feature B Photograph	24
9	Feature C and Feature D Photographs	26
10	Feature E and Feature F Photographs	27
11	Feature G and Feature H Photographs	29
12	Site CA-SDI-17669 Features and Proposed Impacts (Confidential)	35

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1	Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area 12
2	Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area 13

ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of a 5.13-acre property in the Campo area for the proposed Saint Adelaide Catholic Church Project. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources but that 74 cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one mile radius of the project. The project area is located within the 1941-1946 Camp Lockett Military Reservation, and in the vicinity of the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway. Numerous associated remains of historic age are located directly north, west, and south of the project area. In particular, CA-SDI-16770, the location of the Camp Lockett's 10th Calvary stable area, has been previously recorded immediately north of the northern project boundary. CA-SDI-83, the location of a prehistoric ceramic scatter and bedrock milling station, has been previously recorded immediately west of Sheridan Road. The project is located adjacent to the County listed Camp Lockett Historic District, however, no sites have been previously recorded in the project area itself.

The current inventory was conducted on March 14, 2005 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA and Kimberly D. Lauko. The brush covering the area was not dense and it was possible to survey the entire area in 10 to 15 meter (m) transect intervals. Surface visibility was approximately 70 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to areas of exposed alluvium and rock outcrops, as well as building pads and associated features within the project area. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

The survey identified a portion of the larger Camp Lockett, CA-SDI-17669 (AD-S-1), within the project area. CA-SDI-17669 consists of at least eight features scattered throughout the project area. These features appear to represent foundations from various time periods of base use. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

CA-SDI-17669 has not been evaluated for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or for significance under the County RPO. Proposed plans indicate that site CA-SDI-17669 is inside the proposed direct impact area of the church. CA-SDI-17669 was not included within the County listed Camp Lockett Historic District because of differing land ownership. Although not consisting of standing structures, the archaeological features within CA-SDI-17669 are contributing elements of the larger historic district under the designated themes of the district. The Camp Lockett Historic District is in the process of National Register of Historic Places (National Register) review. If the CA-SDI-17669 cannot be avoided, then detailed field documentation and construction monitoring is recommended to mitigate impacts to this resource. Documentation should include determination of how these fit into the larger historic district.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project is for a Major Use Permit for religious assembly use and elementary school in the Mountain Empire Subregion Plan Area. The proposed project site is 5.13 acres in size and will be constructed in phases totaling a building area of 25,225 square feet.. As part of the project, rural residential development including building pads, parking lots, and utilities would be graded and excavated.

The proposed project is located east of the Tecate Divide, approximately 1 1/4-miles south of Cameron Corners in the community of Campo (Figure 1). The project area is approximately 300 meters west of Highway 94 and approximately 1 1/2 miles south of the Campo Indian Reservation. It is located at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Custer Road and Sheridan Road in the Campo Valley. The project is located in Section 15, Township 18 South, Range 5 East. The project is limited to the 5.13-acre proposed project area and no off-site improvements are proposed. The project area is shown on the Campo USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Kimberly D. Lauko served as Associate Archaeologist for the project, assisting both in the field survey and report preparation. Ms. Lauko has a BA in Anthropology with a concentration in archaeology from the University of California, San Diego and has more than seven years of archaeological field experience.

Figure 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location Map

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results including individual site descriptions. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project is located in the southeastern portion of San Diego County east of the Tecate Divide. The project area is generally flat and gently sloping to the north and west. It is located on the southeastern side of Campo Valley. Elevations within the project range from approximately 2595 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the southeastern portion increasing to approximately 2610 feet AMSL in the northwestern portion.

Current land use consists of a unused dirt roads and formerly developed lands now overgrown with recovering vegetation. Remains of an east to west trending dirt road can be seen going through the central-west portion of the project area. And there has been recent grading just north of the project area.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Strand 1962). Outcrops of granodiorite, were present in the eastern portion of the project area. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials. Additional volcanic activity in the Jacumba area later left behind the Table Mountain Volcanic Formation and an additional source of high quality volcanic rock for use in the manufacture of stone tools.

The project area is on the margin of an alluvial valley and partially covered by Holocene age alluvium (Strand 1962).

The two soil type series that occur throughout the project area include the Mottsville series soils and the La Posta series soils (USDA 1973). Mottsville series consists of excessively drained, very deep, loamy coarse sands that in some areas had formed in sandy sediments transported from granitic rock. This soil occurs in valleys and on alluvial fans. Mottsville loamy coarse sand with 2 to 9 percent slopes covers the northern portion of the property. The representative profile includes a grayish-brown surface layer, slightly acidic loamy coarse sand about 6 inches thick. The next layer is brown, slightly acid loamy coarse sand and extends to a depth of more than 60 inches (USDA 1973).

The La Posta series consists of somewhat excessively drained loamy coarse sands that formed in material weathered from granodiorite. La Posta rocky loamy coarse sand with 5 to 30 percent slopes (eroded) occurs in some areas with rock outcrops that cover 5 to 10 percent of the surface along the far southwest portion of the project area. The representative profile includes a surface layer that is grayish-brown and brown, slightly acidic and neutral loamy coarse sand that grades to deeply weathered granodiorite at a depth of about 29 inches (USDA 1973).

Campo Creek is present approximately 1/4-mile west of the project area. This water source includes a variety of riparian plants and habitats and therefore could have provided a seasonal water source for Native Americans using the area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. One of the vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. This includes the Great Basin Sage Scrub community. Components of this community provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses in the region formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game.

Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shippek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which

included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

Camp Lockett Military Reservation

The Camp Lockett Military reservation controlled over 7,100 acres in the Campo Valley. This military facility extended approximately 3 miles north to south and five miles from east to west. The history of Camp Lockett can be divided up into three main phases. These phases are the Mobilization Era (1941), the Expansion Era (1942 to 1943), and the Hospital Era (1944 to 1946) (Thompson and Wade 2003). During the Mobilization Era the ground was broken June 23, 1941 and this became the beginning of the Camp Lockett Military Reservation. During the first phase of construction, a total of 32 buildings were built to accommodate 1,568 men and 1,668 horses. The structures built according to standard War Department plans and are an example of WWII 700 series mobilization construction. Each wood framed building had a gable roof with a slope of 5 to 12 degrees and was covered with 3-tab asphalt shingles with grey aggregate. The buildings were set in either concrete footings or full, poured slab on grade foundations. Walls were constructed of diagonally laid .75"x11.5" planks covered with asbestos shingle siding. The exterior doors were of standard designs of either four lights over three recessed panels or 5-panels. The windows were evenly spaced, wood-framed, double-hung, with 6-over-6 or 8-over-8 lights (Thompson and Wade 2003).

During the Expansion Era (1942 to 1943), the buildings constructed for this phase were complete and ready for occupancy on June 30, 1942. Theater of Operations type construction was used and these buildings were cheaply built with a width almost a standard 20' and lengths varied according to use. These buildings were covered with plywood siding and green rolled roofing (Thompson and Wade 2003).

On July 7, 1944 the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital was activated at Camp Lockett marking the beginning the Hospital Era (1944 to 1946). Also during this period, many of the vacant and original buildings constructed during the Mobilization Era at Camp Lockett were removed, moved and/or converted for Hospital use. Recreational and athletic activities and facilities used in the hospitals reconditioning program included swimming, horseback riding, golf, softball, handball and tennis. Moreover, a branch Prisoner of War camp was established in the 28th Cavalry Area on the northern end of Camp Lockett. The Italian POW's housed here provided a source of labor for the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. On June 19, 1946 the hospital was declared surplus and vacated (Thompson and Wade 2003).

The Camp Lockett Historic District, as defined by the County of San Diego, is located directly adjacent to the project area. The district boundaries were limited by land ownership and the current district covers only County-owned lands. The Camp Lockett district statement of significance

focuses on three criteria. These criteria include: “for its contribution to protection of the region’s transportation and communication links during a time of war, for its contribution to African-American history in San Diego and the United States, and for its function as the last mounted cavalry troop base and training facility in the United States.” The district includes archaeological remains, in addition to standing structures.

St. Adelaide Catholic Mission

St. Adelaide was established in June of 1940 and has remained as significant part of Campo’s history. The founding priest was Father Leo L. Davis, who in 1939 succeeded Father Thomas Earley at Descanso’s Our Lady of Light. The formal establishment of St. Adelaide set the stage for missionary expansion throughout the back country of San Diego County (Taylor 1990).

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to Laguna Mountain’s field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area (excluding portions of the Campo Indian Reservation) to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center and additional aerial photographs were obtained from the County of San Diego Cartographic Department.

Five documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Although most of these investigations are older, the studies indicate there was a significant amount of historic activity in the area, as well as a moderate amount of prehistoric activity. The project area itself had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Table 1 summarizes the investigations in a 1-mile radius.

Seventy-four archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within a one mile radius of the project. CA-SDI-83, the location of a prehistoric ceramic scatter and bedrock milling station, has been previously recorded immediately west of Sheridan Road. There are a significant amount of visible resources within the project area, such as structural remains and associated refuse. However, no sites have been previously recorded in the project area itself.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Title	Date
Englehorn, C. S.	Draft Focused Environmental Report Campo Hills.	1984
Laylander, D.	Pacific Crest Trail Construction-Hauser Segment.	1984
Pettus, R.E.	An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Utility Pole Relocation and Minor Roadway Realignment at Six Locations on Highway 94 in South San Diego County, California.	1980
SRS	Cultural resource Report on the Proposed “Campo Hills” Development.	1982
Wahoff, T., et. al.	Archaeological Monitoring for Improvements to the Camp Lockett Sewage Treatment Plant, Campo, San Diego County, California.	2004

The project area is located in the immediate vicinity of the 1941-1946 Camp Lockett Military Reservation, as well as the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway. Numerous associated remains of historic age are located directly north, west, and south of the project area. In particular, CA-SDI-16,770, the location of the Camp Lockett’s 10th Calvary stable area, has been previously recorded immediately north of the northern project boundary.

The previously recorded sites in the region provide an idea of the types of cultural resources that might be expected within the project area itself. The cultural resources within a one-mile radius are summarized on Table 2. As indicated in Table 2, site types in the region are predominantly historic and are associated with Camp Lockett.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Located on the far northwestern corner of the 1-mile radius is the Historic Campo Railroad Station and located approximately ½-mile north of the project area is the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway.

In addition to the railroad station and railway, historic map research indicated the presence of several historic structures located in the project area on a series of aerial photographs taken in 1953 and on the Campo 7.5'USDA Soil Survey aerial photos made in 1967-68. The presence of one structure is also shown immediately outside the project’s central-eastern boundary on the Campo 7.5' USGS Quadrangle made in 1959.

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-83	Ceramic Scatter and Bedrock Milling Station	Treganza
CA-SDI-5697	Bedrock Milling Station	Fink
CA-SDI-9610H	Historic Structure	Roeder and Elliott
CA-SDI-9611/SDM-W-3333	Historic Refuse	Elliott
CA-SDI-9612a-b/SDM-W-3334a-c	Historic Military Structures	Elliott
CA-SDI-9613a-b/SDM-W-3335a-b	Historic Military Refuse	Elliott
CA-SDI-9614/SDM-W-3332	Bedrock Milling Station	Roeder
CA-SDI-10,039H	Historic Dump	Laylander and Frank
CA-SDI-10,041H	Lithic Scatter and Historic Dump	Laylander and Frank
CA-SDI-10,042	N/A	N/A
CA-SDI-16,707	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,708	Historic Structure	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,709	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,710	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,711	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,713	Historic Military Building	Wade
CA-SDI-16,714	Historic Military Structures	Wade, et. al.
CA-SDI-16,715	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,716	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,717	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,718	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,719	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,720	N/A	N/A

**Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-16,721	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,722	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,723	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,724	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,725	Historic Military Buildings Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,726	Historic Ranch House	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,727	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,728	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,729	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,730	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,731	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,732	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,733	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,736	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,737	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,738	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,739	Historic Military Structures	Wade
CA-SDI-16,740	Historic Military Structures and Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,741	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,742	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,743	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,744	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,745	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade

**Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-16,746	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,747	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,748	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,749	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,750	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,751	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,752	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,753	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,754	Historic Structure	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,755	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,756	Historic Military Refuse	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,758	Historic Military Refuse and Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,759	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,760	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,761	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,762	Historic Military Cemetery	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,763	Historic Military Structures	Thomson and Wade
CA-SDI-16,764	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,765	Historic Military Refuse	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,766	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,767	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,768	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,769	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,770	Historic Military Structures	Bruce

**Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area
(Continued)**

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-16,771	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
CA-SDI-16,772	Historic Military Structures	Bruce
P-37-025680	San Diego & Arizona Railway	Wee and Ferrell
P-37-025750	Historic Building	Marvin

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study is to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources within the project are likely to be historic resources associated with Camp Lockett. Historic structures appear within the project area on early maps and aerial photographs of the area.

B. Survey Methods

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one mile radius of the project along with information on potential historic resources.

The survey of the project area was conducted on March 14, 2005 by Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA and Kimberly D. Lauko. The brush covering the area was not dense and it was possible to survey the entire area in 10 to 15 meter (m) transect intervals. Surface visibility was approximately 70 percent throughout the project area. Special attention was paid to areas of exposed alluvium and rock outcrops, as well as building pads and associated features within the project area. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in Appendix D. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The survey identified a portion of the Camp Lockett, CA-SDI-17669 (AD-S-1), within the project area (Figure 3). CA-SDI-17669 consists of eight archaeological features. The main concentration of features are along the southern and western project boundaries. Most of these features do not appear to be associated with the earliest uses of Camp Lockett and most appear to be associated with the Hospital Era of the base. The locations of archaeological features within site CA-SDI-17669 are shown on Figure 4. Each of these features is described in greater detail below.

A. Feature A

Feature A is located in the southeast corner of the project area approximately 4.5 meters north of Custer Road. This feature consists of large rectangular cement pad with metal rebar, and nuts and bolts built into the pad along the outer edges and interior walls foundations to support what were probably wood frame walls. There is a small recessed concrete pad connected to the east side of the larger slab foundation (Figure 5). In addition to the foundation, Locus A includes associated demolition debris such as some milled wood fragments, two textured clear glass fragments, green and brown glass fragments, metal fragments, one piece of coal, one piece of tar paper, and pipe fragments scattered around the feature. Located near the northeast corner of the feature is a pushed pile of concrete footings and debris. There is an old unused east/west trending dirt road that runs north of Feature A and south of Feature C. It seems that the road may have led at one time to, or nearby, Feature B or D. Located approximately 20 meters northwest of Feature A is a sewer manhole that reads, "Spring Valley District." A sewer line runs to the southwest toward Sheridan Road from there suggesting that the entire project area was supplied with sewer service at one time.

Figure 6 shows the project area as it looked in 1953. Feature A is shown as the small structure in the southeastern corner of the project area. It appears to have been standing at this time. As indicated on Figure 7, this building appears to date to Calvary use of the base and has been identified as archaeological remains during the assessment of the remains of the base.

B. Feature B

Feature B is located in the south central portion of the project area approximately 9 meters north of Custer Road and 18 meters west of Feature A. This feature consists of large square concrete pad that may at one time have been a garage or vehicle maintenance area (Figure 8). There are numerous recessed pits throughout the pad that may served as vehicle work areas. A concrete ramp on the northeast central portion of the pad also suggests vehicle use. Along the north side of the pad is a substantial retaining wall used to level the pad. Artifacts within the locus include one metal can lid, green glass fragments, brown glass fragments, and clear glass fragments scattered around the feature.

Figure 3

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

Figure 4

Archaeological Features Within the Project Area

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

Figure 5
Photo of Feature A

Figure 6

1953 Aerial Photograph Showing the Project Area

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

Figure 7

Camp Lockett Calvary Structures and Historic District Boundaries

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

Figure 8
Photo of Feature B

As indicated in Figure 7, this feature does not appear to be associated with the Calvary period of use at the base. It appears as a large structure within an even larger cleared area surrounding the building on the 1953 aerial (see Figure 6). This structure appears to date to the Hospital period of base use and appears to have been standing in 1953.

C. Feature C

Feature C is located approximately 22.5 meters north of Custer Road and approximately 19 meters northeast of Feature B. This feature is adjacent to the north side of Feature B. It consists of an approximately 15x15 meter pit with a berm of dirt around the edge (Figure 9). There is milled wood in the bottom of the pit. The feature does not appear on early maps of the base (see Figure 7) but does appear to show on the 1953 aerial photograph of the area (see Figure 6). It is unclear if this feature represents some kind of well, septic feature, or a pit from something that was excavated and removed from the site.

D. Feature D

Feature D is located in the south central portion of the project area approximately 27 meters north of Custer Road and approximately 5 meters north of Feature B. Feature D is a series of large north/south trending poured concrete structures. These structures are “U”-shaped at the top and appear to have held rounded tanks or large drums (Figure 9). There are 8 total structure and they are set in five rows. There is a large standing metal pipe in the southwest corner of the structures. This pipe is reminiscent of features used to pour water from overhead into water trucks. Located approximately 3 meters from the concrete structure are two small recessed concrete pads with a large rectangular block set in the center of each pad. In addition, there is a cut off telephone/utility pole on the west side of the feature, as well as scattered insulator and glazed ceramic fragments.

Feature D does not appear on the earlier map of the base (see Figure 7). At that time two wood frame barracks appear to have been located in this area. This feature does appear in the 1953 aerial photograph of the area suggesting that it dates to the hospital period of use (see Figure 6).

E. Feature E

Feature E is located in the north central portion of the project area approximately 40.5 meters north of Custer Road and 27 meters northeast of Feature D. Feature E consists of three clusters of three rows of concrete footings (Figure 10). They appear to represent the footings from three separate wood frame structures. These structures were oriented at an angle from northeast to southwest and are not aligned north-south. This feature also includes a valve that is set in the ground probably representing some of the utilities associated with these structures. The area of this locus was generally clear of artifacts. Some grading off-site to the north has disturbed a few of the footings.

Figure 9
Photos of Feature C and D

Figure 10
Photo of Features E and F

These structures do not appear to match any of the structures indicated on the map of the Calvary Base (see Figure 7). These structures also do not appear in the 1953 aerial photograph indicating that they probably had been removed by that time (see Figure 6).

F. Feature F

Feature F is in the southwestern corner of the project area approximately 9 meters east of Sheridan Road. This feature adjoins the parcel directly south of the southwestern project boundaries. Feature F consists of a structure pad, footings, and an east/west trending retaining wall that supports the slope below the structure located off-site to the south (see Figure 10). This feature also includes a fire-hydrant that is surrounded to the east by a small rock wall. The fire-hydrant is located in close proximity to Sheridan Road and it can be seen clearly from the road. Located on the fire-hydrant is “1997 CLOW”. In addition, this feature is also consists of corrugated concrete siding fragments, milled wood fragments, plastic, cans, and green glass fragments. A locust tree, that probably represents some of the original landscaping of the military base is located in the northwestern corner of the locus.

Feature F appears to represent the location of one of the original camp structures as shown on Figure 6. This locus is adjacent to the existing historic district boundary. This structure appears to have been removed by the time of the 1953 aerial photograph (see Figure 5).

G. Feature G

Feature G is located in the central west portion of the project area. It is located at approximately 8 meters east of Sheridan Road and approximately 20 meters north of Feature F. Feature G consists of a small rectangular concrete slab with an adjacent concrete wall foundation (Figure 11). In addition, there is a standing wood pole, concrete footings, and a large metal barrel nearby. Located in the northwest corner of Feature G is a sewer manhole that reads “Made in Mexico.”

The small structure at Feature G appears to represent one of the original camp structures as shown on Figure 6. It appears to still have been standing in 1953 although no shadow is being cast by the structure suggesting that only the slab may be appearing in the aerial photograph (see Figure 6).

H. Feature H

Feature H is located in the northwest corner of the project area at approximately 7.5 meters east of Sheridan Road and 18 meters north of Feature G. This feature consists of a cluster of demolition debris that may be in association with the recently graded/scraped area in the northwest corner of the project area (Figure 11). The observed debris include concrete footings. The map of the area (Figure 4) appears to show the original alignment of these footings, but most have been displaced by recent grading.

Figure 11
Photos of Features G and H

These footings appear to correspond to the next structure north on Figure 7. This structure does not appear on Figure 6 and was probably a wood-framed structure that had been removed by that time (see Figure 6).

Although the structures are only represented by archaeological remains, the site integrity is overall good. There has been some recent ground disturbance in the northwest corner of the project area in addition to the older structure demolition in the area. The potential for historic trash deposits within the project area appears low based on the nature of the soils, the formalized trash disposal within a military base, and the original developed nature of the area.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA, SIGNIFICANCE, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. “Historical resources” as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically” significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

The problem of establishing the research value of archaeological data at the State, and local level has been addressed by numerous archaeologists and cultural resource managers. A consensus had developed that emphasizes the development of a problem-oriented research design that ties explicit research questions to larger order research issues in anthropology, history, and other social sciences. The research design provided in Section III establishes specific criteria for evaluating the importance of site information. These research criteria can provide information that will provide public benefit by expanding our understanding of history and prehistory.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, but RPO significant cultural resources are described as “unique” in RPO and are generally considered to be at a higher level of significance than the thresholds set by CEQA. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

B. Significance

The goal of the project was to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey identified one cultural resource (CA-SDI-17669) with eight (A-H) loci within the project area. CA-SDI-17669 consists of historic structure remains scattered throughout the parcel. CA-SDI-17669 has not been previously evaluated for nomination to the California Register or for significance under the County RPO.

The County designated Camp Lockett Historic District is located adjacent to the project area. The district boundaries were limited by land ownership and the district covers only County-owned lands. The Camp Lockett district statement of significance focuses on three criteria. These criteria include: “for its contribution to protection of the region’s transportation and communication links during a time of war, for its contribution to African-American history in San Diego and the United States, and for its function as the last mounted cavalry troop base and training facility in the United States.” The district includes archaeological remains in addition to standing structures.

Based on the criteria for significance and the period of significance between 1940 and 1949, site CA-SDI-17669 meets the criteria for significance. Features A through H within site CA-SDI-17669 are archaeological remains associated with Camp Lockett and are contributing elements to the Camp Lockett Historic District. As archaeological remains of historic structures associated with the WWII Camp Lockett Military Reservation, CA-SDI-17669 is eligible for the California Register as an element of the larger historic district. As archaeological remains with limited associated artifacts and research potential, CA-SDI-17669 is not eligible as an individual site for the California Register and is not a significant resource under the County RPO.

C. Recommendations

Site CA-SDI-17669 was identified within the project area during the cultural resource inventory. CA-SDI-17669 is eligible for the California Register as an element of the larger County designated Camp Lockett Historic District, but is not significant under the County RPO. Artifacts were not collected during the survey and do not require curation. Impacts to resources eligible for the California Register are anticipated from this project. Proposed plans indicate that site CA-SDI-17669 is inside the proposed direct impact area of the church and school project. If the CA-SDI-17669 cannot be avoided, then data recovery in the form of detailed field documentation, historical documentation of structure use, and construction excavation monitoring is recommended to mitigate impacts to this resource.

Although part of a larger district, indirect impacts of the project are not anticipated. There is a significant gap between the project area and historic resources to the east. The structure remains to the north appear to have been removed by recent grading and graded cuts in the area suggested that subsurface deposits were not present to the north. Sheridan Road is located to the west, and

visual impacts to the existing structure to the south are not anticipated to be significant given the difference in elevation and line-of-sight.

CA-SDI-17669 is being treated as an element eligible for inclusion in the Camp Lockett Historic District and cannot be avoided by the proposed project. Figure 7 shows the relationship of the archaeological features to the proposed project impacts. A data recovery program for historic archaeological site CA-SDI-17669 shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the Planning Director. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to the following actions:

A county qualified archaeologist shall submit a research design to recover through professional archaeological documentation methods adequate physical and historical information on the historic archaeological features that will be impacted by the proposed project. If buried artifact deposits are identified during construction monitoring, an adequate artifact sample (10-25% of the scientifically significant buried deposit) shall be recovered through professional archaeological collection methods. The research design shall be approved by the Planning Director.

A feature documentation program shall be conducted prior to and during initial site grading. This program shall include additional measurements, descriptions, drawing, and detailed photographs of the historic foundations and features. If grading exposes additional features, these will also be documented and photographed.

Any artifact deposits identified during grading shall be identified and analyzed using historical archaeological analytical techniques such as function artifact patterning, bottled products pattern analysis, and ceramic economic indexing. Additional historic research shall be conducted as necessary to aid in analyzing and explaining the significance of the patterns.

Prior to issuance of the first building permit, a final report shall be approved by the Planning Director describing the results, analyses, and conclusions of the data recovery program.

All cultural material collected from test excavations and the data recovery program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred , including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

An updated record form for the site shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the Department of Planning and Land Use upon completion of data recovery efforts.

A technical report will be prepared to document the results of the data recovery and construction monitoring program. The report will also provide background history for the site, discuss data recovery methods, and describe and document each of the historic features impacted by the proposed project. The technical report will follow the County of San Diego Archaeological/Historical Report Procedures and use Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) guidelines and format and as such, will assist the County in their review of the study.

Figure 12

Site CA-SDI-17669 Features and Proposed Impacts

(Confidential figure located in Appendix D)

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APPENDICES

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmations
- C. Site Form (Confidential)(With Confidential Appendix)
- D. Confidential Figure (Confidential) (With Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

APPENDIX C

SITE FORM

(With Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX D

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE

(With Confidential Appendix)

APPENDICES

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator (With Technical Report)
- B. Records Search Confirmations (With Technical Report)
- C. Site Form (Confidential)
- D. Confidential Figures (Confidential)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX C

SITE FORM

(Confidential)

APPENDIX D

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(Confidential)

San Diego Museum of Man

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Name of Project:

Saint Adelaide Cultural Resources Survey

Date of Request:

March 7, 2005

Date Request Received:

March 21, 2005

The Record Search for the above referenced project has been completed. Archaeological site file information is enclosed for the following sites located within or in the vicinity of the project area:

W- 3333

W- 3334A,B,C

W- 3335A,B

The Museum holds collections for the following sites:

NONE

Bibliographic information is enclosed for the following reports on archaeological environmental impact studies conducted within or in the vicinity of the project area:

EIS- 506

** indicates within project boundaries*

This Record Search is based only on information contained in the files of the San Diego Museum of Man. Archaeological site records and/or environmental impact studies pertaining to the project area may exist in other repositories.

Record Search prepared by:

Trisha Biers

Trisha Biers

Date of Record Search:

March 21, 2005



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An educational, non-profit corporation founded in 1915 collecting for posterity and displaying the life and history of mankind.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Company Representative: Kim Lauko

Date of Request: March 8, 2005

Date Request Received: March 8, 2005

Project Identification: Saint Adelaide Survey

Search Radius: 1 mile

Archaeological Site Location(s) check: SELF **Date:** March 8, 2005

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Bibliographic Materials check: SELF **Date:** March 8, 2005

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: SELF **Date:** March 8, 2005

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Historic Resources check: SELF **Date:** March 8, 2005

A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 2

COPIES: 452

RUSH: no

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.